

CUT FLOWERS

Roses Carnations, Violets, Lily of the Valley, etc. Floral Designs and Wedding Bouquets made to order.
VICTORIA FLORAL CO.,
33 Fort St.
Store phone 018. Nursery phone 285.

The Daily Colonist.

VOL. XCI, NO. 31.

VICTORIA, B.C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1904.

\$6.50 Per Ton
Household Coal
HALL & WALKER
100 Government Street • Phone 88

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

RICH CUT GLASS



The sparkle and glitter of Beautiful Cut Glass is bound to please a lady in her cosy home.

Our Cut Glass is distinguished by its beauty and richness, and this year we have obtained in addition to our splendid regular stock many beautiful pieces at prices that will pleasantly surprise you.

Beautiful Large Deeply Cut Vases \$3.75

And a large number of other odd pieces between \$3.00 and \$6.00. Of course you will want to see them. We would like to show you them.

Galloner & Mitchell, JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS, 47-49 Government Street.

To The Public!

At a meeting of the Retail Grocers' Association, held on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"That this Association, each and everyone, binds themselves NOT to purchase or trade with any person or firm who in the future will supply merchandise to any person or firm in the retail trade, who will not adhere to the prices set by the Retail Grocers' Association, of this city, on FLOUR and SUGAR."

In support of the above resolution we, the undersigned, hereby attach our signatures: (Signed) Speed Ross, Windsor Grocery Company; Watson and Hall, Ltd.; Mr. Mowat & Walker, Hardware dealers; The Standard Grocery Co., Ltd.; Mr. P. W. Riddell, The West End Grocery Co. Ltd.; Felt & Co., pass Hy. Moss, John Bros, Deaville, Sons & Co., Mrs. O. McPhee, G. W. Clarke, S. S. Salter, E. B. Jones, T. M. Leonard, J. Talbot, Blazlure & Haggerty, J. McSweeney, J. T. McDonald, F. E. Plummer, G. Norman, Wm. A. Burt, J. Renouf, J. Moffatt, L. Dicken, Scott & Peden, Alf. Schroeder, per F. J. S. J. Ives, H. Lester, J. F. Rausch, A. Adam, T. Redding, Samuel Greenhalgh, H. Walker, F. G. Hitt, A. G. Robertson.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.,

The only Grocers not in this Combination

GALVANIZED

POULTRY NETTING

We have a full stock on hand from 1 to 6 feet wide.

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co.,

LIMITED.

82 and 84 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

Paper Hanging and Painting

At reduced rates during winter time.

J. W. MELLOR & CO., LTD., 78 FORT STREET

New Papers Just Received.

Gillard's Pickle and Sauce

USED BY EPICURES and SOLD BY YOUR GROCER

Wholesale Orders R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.

Non-Alcoholic Liqueurs

Raspberry, Peppermint, Cherry, Ginger. From the celebrated Kops Breweries, London.

Hudson's Bay Co., Sole Agents for B.C.

London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. of Liverpool, England.

Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

General Agents for British Columbia.

Save Money!

By using electric light. At the same time you will save labor, cleaning lamps and all annoyance from poor light, blackened walls and ceilings. Your risk from lamp explosions and fire will also be done away with. Information as to installation and rates at the company's offices.

B. C. Electric Ry. Co., YATES STREET

HASTIE'S FAIR

Dinner Sets, 108 Pieces.

From \$0.00 to \$14.00.

These Sets are just in, and the best value ever offered. Call and examine.

77 Government Street

WHEAT! WHEAT!

1 1/2 c. per lb., Good Manitoba Chicken Feed

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

Provincial Legislature

Debate on Provincial Elections Act Occupies Most of Yesterday.

Estimates Submitted to the House for the Fiscal Year.

Protection of Vancouver Island Deer Causes Considerable Discussion.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock p.m. Prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Campbell.

MOTIONS.

The following bills were introduced, read a first time and placed on the order for second reading at next sitting of the House.

The Hon. Mr. Wilson, "An Act to amend the 'Health Act'."

The Hon. Mr. McBride, "An Act to amend the 'Public Schools Act'."

Mr. Cameron, "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Incorporation Act amendment Act, 1904."

Mr. Bowser, "An Act to amend the 'Counties Definition Act'."

Mr. Oliver, "An Act to amend the 'Tobacco Act'."

Mr. Evans moved that an order of the House be granted for a return of all lands sold in the E. & N. Railway Belt by the E. & N. Railway Company; also a return of all lands which were originally in the E. & N. Railway grant which are at present paying taxes to the provincial government, excluding lands in municipalities.

On the motion of Mr. Evans, private bill (No. 52) intituled "An Act to incorporate the Alberni and Cowichan Railway Company," was introduced, read a first time and referred to the railway committee.

The Hon. Mr. Tatlow presented a petition from the Vancouver Land and Improvement Company opposing private bill introduced by Vancouver City, re False Creek lands.

Laid on the table.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Paterson asked the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture the following questions:

1. What amount has been paid for traveling expenses of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture since 1900, inclusive?

2. What amount has been paid to, and for traveling expenses of lecturers for farmers' institutes throughout the province since 1900, inclusive?

3. What amount has been paid for the purpose of assisting in the importation of stock?

4. How many creamery companies have received assistance from the government, and to what amount?

The Hon. Mr. Tatlow replied as follows:

1. \$2,810.45 for the fiscal years ending 30th June, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903.

2. \$3,435.55 for the same period.

1. The creamery companies have received loans, under the Dairy Associations Act, from the government, amounting to \$62,000, of which amount \$8,000 was repaid by the Cowichan Creamery Association.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ACT.

The House went into adjourned committee of the whole on the Provincial Elections Act, Mr. Paterson in the chair.

The bill was taken up at section 302 on the amendment of Mr. Macdonald (Rossland), introducing a number of exceptions and modifications, which, if accepted, would have had the effect of nullifying the bill.

Mr. Oliver moved the committee rise and report progress.

Mr. Wells moved such that that was an amendment such that was out of order, as it ought to have been brought in only after due notice. The question was fairly and very fully discussed on Friday afternoon. He thought that for the committee to rise and report progress at this stage that this amendment might be printed, was to interfere in a serious manner with the business of the House. He objected to the committee rising at this stage.

Mr. John Oliver also spoke.

Mr. John Oliver applied effectively to Mr. Oliver's speech, regarding the False Creek log matter, and said the people of Vancouver had answered it in no uncertain way. The leader of the opposition had exhausted all his powers to prove his case in that matter, and had failed utterly.

Mr. Parker Williams complained bitterly regarding the acoustics of the assembly hall; it was impossible to hear what was going on at the throne end.

Mr. Wells charged the Attorney-General with an arbitrary style of doing business. He said the amendment would be introduced before the House went on with its consideration.

Mr. W. B. McMeekin moved that the committee rise and report progress in order that the amendment be printed.

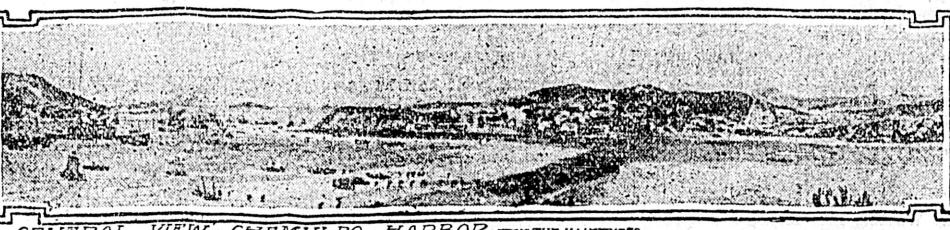
The motion was lost 19 to 15.

The Premier thought the opposition did not want to work this afternoon. There was absolutely no desire to treat the opposition arbitrarily. He, himself, had, when in opposition, had occasion to invite hon. gentlemen on the right of the Speaker and the members of the opposition thoroughly. He could assure the opposition that the intentions of the government were perfectly fair and above board in this as in all other matters.

Several members of the opposition then rose to points of order because the chairman had handed the amendment to the clerk of the House to read. The (Continued on Page Eight.)

EQUAL BOSTON
THORPE'S PALE DRY GINGER ALE.

KOREA AND ITS RULER



THE HEREDITARY PRINCE AND PRINCESS.

First Banquet Of Canadian Club

INTERESTING REUNION AT OTTAWA IS ATTENDED BY ALL THE ELITE.

More Bodies From the Sea

CORPSE OF W. E. Rookledge COMES ASHORE AT PORT ANGELES SPIT.

BODY SEEN AT SAANICHTON WAS NOT RECOVERED—BODY SEEN OFF SAN JUAN.

MORE EVIDENCE REGARDING THE DISASTER GIVEN AT TWO ENQUIRIES.

MORE BODIES FROM THE SEA.

ARMSTRONG ELECTIONS.

ARMSTRONG, B. C., JAN. 18.—The municipal elections Saturday resulted in the return of G. Schubert, reeve; and Messrs. Burnett, Murray and Crozier, councillors.

MR. BORDEN GOES TO TORONTO TOMORROW.

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ARMSTRONG ELECTIONS.

ARM

New Stampede To Boulder Creek

Merchant of White Horse Says
Steady Stream of Mushers
Continues.

Shipment of Ore From Copper
King for Treatment at
Ladysmith.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 18.—W. L. A. Hitney, wholesale merchant of White Horse, brings word today of a new stampede to Boulder Creek near White Horse, and which is still in the ascendancy, there being a steady stream of miners to the diggings with tons of provisions for next summer. He says Ernest Johnson is cleaning up from 20 to 25 cents to the pan in his claim on Boulder at a depth of six feet, and has not reached bedrock. Whitney claims this is richer than the richest claim in the Klondike, and that even Eldorado does not beat it. Whitney has brought 150 tons of ore from his Copper King mine at White Horse for a smelter run at Ladysmith. The smelter says the ore goes \$90 to the ton.

He says Captain John Irving's Arctic Chief claim has the richest and biggest copper streak showing he ever saw.

He also says Capt. Irving is to ship regularly, and his company will do the same, and if proper arrangements can be made it will be to British Columbia smelters. He will go to Victoria this week and stay there until he has the report on his smelter run at Ladysmith. He says the copper zone is very rich and extends for miles.

NEWS OF PORT SIMPSON.

Items of Interest From the Embryonic Northern Railway Terminals.

Port Simpson, Jan. 12.—Mr. Turk and his two Indian companions, who were caught in a terrific storm on their way from this town to the Tongas narrows a few weeks ago and who were reported lost, finally turned up sound and safe. It seems when the storm overtook them they saw the uselessness of trying to go further and made for shelter, where they camped until the storm abated and then went on their journey.

Port Simpson is gradually growing out of its stupor and is waking up some. A few months ago no one could imagine a place quieter than Port Simpson, but every boat from below brings a few more people until now there is altogether a different air about the old town.

The election of new counselors for Tsimshans Indians took place yesterday on the reservation. Mr. G. W. Morrow, the Indian agent was up from Port Essington to see that everything went on in proper style.

Mr. O. E. Davis, manager of the clam cannery on Works channel, is making arrangement to start up the work there in the near future. He is receiving a large supply of necessary material to carry on the work, and it is predicted that the season's work will be quite successful.

Nanaimo City News in Brief

Investigation of The Police Department Affairs Now Postponed.

Male Teacher Thought to Be Necessary to Keep Unruly Boys in Check.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, Jan. 17.—The police commissioners have bequeathed the investigation of police affairs to the incoming board. It will be remembered that just before Christmas the commissioners decided to enquire into the circumstances surrounding the arrest of Nightwatchman Gilligan, who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for stealing a watch, rumors of irregularity being current which it was deemed well to look into equally for the benefit of the public.

Crossed himself it for that of the public. It was decided, however, that the enquiry had best be postponed until after the holidays, but when the board met early in January the municipal campaign was on and a further adjournment was taken. Pursuant to this the commissioners met on Saturday to commence the enquiry. Ald. Planta, however, stated that he believed the successor of one, if not two of them, had been appointed, and the present board would not be in office long, when the latter was concluded he thought it had better be left to the new board to take up. Commissioner Cocking was of the opinion that the enquiry should proceed, but Mayor Manson agreed with Mr. Planta, and the investigation was again adjourned, this time indefinitely. The mayor, however, will be one of the new board and it was understood that he would see that the investigation was begun at the earliest possible moment.

The new Board of School Trustees, the membership of which is to remain the same, met yesterday and organized.

The question of the appointment of a successor to one of the lady teachers, who has resigned, came up. Trustee Planta strongly urged that a male teacher be appointed as this would result in the better supervision of the boys at recess and before and after school, with good results on their behavior, which was not now all that it might be out of doors. Trustee Manson said there was some difficulty in getting a good male teacher for the salary.

He was rather inclined to favor putting a male teacher, however, in the South Ward school and transferring a lady teacher from there to the Central school. Trustee Harris also favored increasing the staff of male teachers. The matter was not definitely decided, it being deemed advisable to adjourn its further consideration until there was a full meeting of the board.

The local Foresters held a smoker Saturday evening which was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed. Among those who assisted in entertaining the assembly were Messrs. Forester, French, Hickman, James, Cushing, Wilson, Horner, Prestry, Ross, Parker, Pinner, Sutton, Prarie, Wagstaff and Muller.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP. Laxative Bromo Quinine removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for the full name, 25 cents.

"Give me your gold," I said to her; She bent her stately head, And all of Ophir's richest store Within my hand she shed.

I held the gift as one whom whom A queen had deigned to nod; Then, lifting high the yellow plume, Said, "Thank you, Goldner."

—Lippincott's

Chicago Building Inspector Continues to Inforce Law—Memorial Hospital.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Four additional churches and twelve halls were closed today by City Building Inspector Williams.

The directors of the City hospital have decided to offer the site and building for the proposed memorial hospital to the trooping racetrack fire victims. They will make a gift of both.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP. Laxative Bromo Quinine removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for the full name, 25 cents.

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—Lippincott's

E. & J. BURKE'S THREE STAR OLD IRISH WHISKEY

Softmellow Flavored Whiskey produced by age and also by qual-

TEN BELOW ZERO AND FIRE RAGES

Montreal Fire Fighters Have the Hardest Battle of the Winter Season.

Montreal, Jan. 18.—With the thermometer ten degrees below zero, Montreal firemen had the hardest fight of the present winter in the wholesale warehouse district of the city, but by strenuous efforts they managed to confine what promised to be a most disastrous blaze to the building in which it originated. As it is, the loss will foot up \$100,000, well covered by insurance.

The fire started about 3:30 p.m. in the cellar of the premises of MacLeod, Hawthorne & Co., wholesale dealers in hardware, and, supposedly, an unvented furnace. Right alongside the furnace was located an elevator shaft, and up this the flames obtained a speedy entrance into the wholesale hat and cap warehouse and factory of Swift, Copeland & Co., which occupied four floors of the building, extending from Recollet to Notre Dame streets, excepting the ground floor on the Notre Dame street frontage, which was occupied by Woodman, Peacock, a wholesale millinery, and the King clothing. The latter firm lost but little, as their stock was in process of removal at the time of the fire to another building. Always affable and pleasant, it was a pleasing incident to have to meet him for the last, when he had paid a visit to the police to inquire during the progress of the municipal elections.

General regret is expressed on all sides at the passing of one who had endeared himself by his courteous manner to the entire business community. Always affable and pleasant, it was a pleasing incident to have to meet him for the last, when he had paid a visit to the police to inquire during the progress of the municipal elections.

In answer to Mr. Robertson's question he said he had not broken into the premises. He walked into the place. Mr. McCulloch had shown witness his authority, but witness replied that it was not sufficient to arrest him.

He had not known the sheriff was in the premises. He tried the door, and found it would not open. The sheriff came to the door from the inside and said, "Don't you undo that staple. If you do, you do so at your peril." He replied, "Peril, fiddlesticks." He didn't know what the sheriff meant, whether he was going to shoot or not. That was all the sheriff said. When the door was broken in, he had his buck turned.

Mr. Hills had never told him when he directed him to seize that he was anxious to get in before a certain judgment was issued. Mr. Hills had first countermanded the order to seize on December 28th, but on January 1st had given him the warrant under which he acted. Mr. Hills was careful not to tell him anything about the matter. Regarding the breaking of the door he said he had turned his head purposely to avoid seeing it broken. He said Mr. Leigh was in possession when he went to the front door and said, "Be quiet, don't be afraid. I'll be with you in a little while."

After argument His Honor gave judgment. Mr. Hills held that Mr. Siddall had not lost possession of the premises, and that he was in possession on the day the sheriff seized under the F. I. Fa. That the distress was regular and that Mr. Kipling was proper in possession for the bailiff. That the goods had been impounded and were in the possession of Mr. Siddall on behalf of the landlord.

He further held that the sheriff had exceeded in rights in locking out Mr. Siddall, and that the latter would be justified in breaking in the doors to re-enter the premises.

His Honor then dismissed the charge.

H. B. Robertson for the sheriff; A. J. Kitto for Mr. Siddall.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, Jan. 18.—8 p.m. SYNOPSIS.

The temperature on the upper Mainland and the southern district of Alberta rapidly dropped yesterday and today and caused an overflow of the colder and heavier air to the warmer and damper atmosphere of the coast. This resulted in general snowfall in the western part of the province and throughout the North Pacific states. Further north at Dawson the weather is fair and intensely cold, the highest temperature today being 50 degrees below zero. East of the Rockies the weather is mostly fair and cold in the Territories, but warmer in Manitoba, where light snow has fallen.

THE TEMPERATURE.

Victoria 31 36 New Westminster 30 35

Kamloops 19 14

Barlow 10 9

Calgary 16 5

Winnipeg 2 24

Portland, Ore. 34 38

San Francisco 44 56

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacif. time)

Tuesday, Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate or fresh

westerly winds, partly cloudy and cold

with occasional snow tonight or Wednesday.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds,

chiefly cloudy and cold with occasional

al snow.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Ob-

servations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and

5 p.m.

SUNDAY, JAN. 17.

5 a.m. 10 Mean 44

Noon 30 Highest 46

5 p.m. 39 Lowest 35

The velocity and direction of the wind

were as follows:

5 a.m. 4 miles north.

Noon 8 miles northwest.

5 p.m. 20 miles southwest.

Average state of weather: Unsettled.

Rain—25 inch.

Barometer at noon—Observed 29.286

Corrected 29.426

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected 29.46

MONDAY, JAN. 18.

5 a.m. 30 Mean 34

Noon 32 Highest 36

5 p.m. 31 Lowest 31

The velocity and direction of the wind

were as follows:

5 a.m. 8 miles north.

Noon 16 miles north.

5 p.m. 2 miles west.

Average state of weather: Unsettled.

Rain—25 inch.

Barometer at noon—Observed 29.500

Corrected 29.632

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected 29.72

TUESDAY, JAN. 19.

5 a.m. 31 Mean 35

Noon 33 Highest 37

5 p.m. 32 Lowest 32

The velocity and direction of the wind

were as follows:

5 a.m. 8 miles north.

Noon 16 miles north.

5 p.m. 2 miles west.

Average state of weather: Unsettled.

Rain—25 inch.

Barometer at noon—Observed 29.530

Corrected 29.672

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected 29.72

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20.

5 a.m. 31 Mean 35

Noon 33 Highest 37

5 p.m. 32 Lowest 32

The velocity and direction of the wind

were as follows:

5 a.m. 8 miles north.

Noon 16 miles north.

5 p.m. 2 miles west.

Average state of weather: Unsettled.

Rain—25 inch.

Barometer at noon—Observed 29.530

Corrected 29.672

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected 29.72

THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

5 a.m. 31 Mean

New Council Started Well

Transacts Quantity of Routine Business in Very Quick Manner.

Standing Committees for Year Appointed—Reference to Indian Reserve.

The newly-elected council, held its first meeting yesterday evening, and if the name in which the various members conducted themselves is that criterion, by any criterion, the board of Ald. Ford is essentially a business one, and one, moreover, which will work intelligently and harmoniously for the advancement of the city interests. His Worship Mayor Barnard presided, and all the aldermen were in their places. Mayor Barnard makes an ideal presiding officer—his thorough knowledge of parliamentary procedure standing him in good stead, and his grasp of routine enough to assist the transaction of business in the most expeditious fashion. Though only routine business was transacted yesterday evening, it was nevertheless handled with a degree of smoothness which augurs well for the future.

His worship reported having appointed the following standing committees:

Acquisition of Indian reserve—Aldermen Stewart, Kinsman and Oddy.

Cemetery—Aldermen Elford, Kinsman and Vincent.

Electric light—Aldermen Kinsman, Fell and Elford.

Finance—Aldermen Grahame, Goodacre and Vincent.

Fish and Game—Aldermen Oddy, Stewart and Beckwith.

Home for Aged and Infirm—Aldermen Beckwith, Fell and Goodacre.

Legislation—Aldermen Fell, Beckwith and Stewart.

Parks—Aldermen Goodacre, Graham and Oddy.

Railways—Aldermen Vincent, Graham and Elford.

Streets, bridges and sewers—The mayor and aldermen.

W. G. Cameron, M. P. P., forwarded questions which had been asked of Hon. George Stead, of the Standing Senate Committee.

Ald. Fell wanted to know what was the status of the case. It occurred to him if the city wanted to bring the matter to a head they could do so by running a street through the reserve.

R. H. Swinnerton, secretary of the British Columbia Agricultural Association, forwarded resolution, asking the council to appoint representatives on the executive board. Laid on the table.

The hon. secretary of the Victoria Cricket Club asked for privilege of using Beacon Hill grounds this year, the same as last year.

Ald. Grahame moved that the request be granted. This was seconded by Ald. Kinsman and carried.

Robert Beaven, who was appointed arbitrator in the matter of adjusting claims arising out of the extension of Douglas street, wrote asking for certain additional information. Referred to the city solicitor.

Dr. Fagan called attention to the meeting which will be held in the City Hall tomorrow evening for the purpose of organizing a society for the prevention of tuberculosis. He hoped a delegate would be appointed.

Dr. Grahame, his health officer, was appointed a delegate.

The city treasurer, regarding the proposal to insure the lives of menmen for war and peace of various insurance companies. Referred to finance committee, with power to act.

Ald. Grahame, seconded by Ald. Stewart, moved that the Dominion government be requested to estimate a fire insurance station at this port. Carried.

A motion to call for tenders for printing the annual reports not later than Monday, Jan. 25th, was carried.

The fine sweeps were taken for the transfer of the James' Bay property to the C. P. R.

The annual loan bylaw was passed. The council then adjourned.

CANNOT DO WITHOUT IT.

Once Dr. Chase's Ointment becomes known, it is indispensable in the home, because of the scores of ways in which it can be used. While this ointment is best known as a positive cure for eczema, salt rheum, itching piles, and the most torturing diseases of the skin, it is also unapproached as a treatment for chafed, irritated skin, pimples, blackheads, poisoned skin, scabs, burns, and scores of every description.

NEW REMEDY.

A former Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who lives in Washington, bears the same name as a poet who hails from Pennsylvania.

The ex-official recently received a letter when he considers a remarkable epistle. The writer confounded him with the poet and wrote:

"OVER IN CANADA."

If you were to ask Yorkshire whether it desired closer union with England, Yorkshire would be somewhat perplexed. Similarly Victoria, "We are English already," says the surprised city; "what more can we be, do, or want?" Over in Canada, of course."

"Good-bye," said he.

"So long," said I.

And I passed into the dockyard, which is really the hub of Victoria's smart set.

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"The hart which sad tumultus beets,

With throbs of keenest pain

Will oft recover its defects

"Over" nature sweat rafraze."

"I have never tried an injun drab, but I've took an ends of erbs. I now ast two bottles of your medim natur sweat refrane, Sen to Alex K.—C—postoffice, Penn.

"P.S.—I will sen prise by return mail—Philadelphia Post."

MR. S. KIMPEL Suffered Terribly from Dyspepsia Was Almost Forced to Give up Work.

Mr. S. Kimpel, Listowel, Ont., says: "Your Paine's Celery Compound is a most wonderful medicine, and I wish all dyspeptic sufferers to know about it. I've done for me. I suffered so badly for one year from the worst form of dyspepsia that I almost had to give up work. I doctored and used many kinds of medicines, but found no relief or cure until I got hold of Paine's Celery Compound. Your medicine possesses such curing powers, that in my case, two bottles set me all right, so that I can work as well as ever, sleep well and enjoy my food. I feel deeply grateful for such a medicine, and at every chance I recommend it to others. No doctor can cure as quick as your Paine's Celery Compound."

Paine's Celery Compound Cured Him.

Medical advice free to all who desire it. Address: "Concerning Physician," The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P. Q.

Victoria is the "Real Thing"

So Declares Edgar Wallace the London Daily Mail's Famous Correspondent.

"Little Johnny Head-in-the-Air" City of the Dominion of Canada.

Victoria, B.C.—West of here is East, east of here is also east, except when you talk of going to Manitoba, and then you speak of going back to the West.

When you sail toward the setting sun you are sailing to the East, by which way people of Victoria mean China, Japan and the Manchurian evacuation. When silver salts and shimmering prows glide downards through the clouds we go westward, when silver salts bring something out of date, the C.P.R. runs a fat little steamboat, and the fare is two dollars fifty. I do not know the name of the young gentleman who takes the tickets and keeps a watchful eye on the light baggage.

But this I know: he reads the Fortnightly Review and the Monthly, and occasionally indulges in a Contemporary. He has the fiscal problem at his fingers, quoted Sir Edward Grey and Lord Goschen, reviewed the reviews with a thoroughness that would have delighted Mr. Stead, gave his opinion on free trade, and some account of freedom, and enlabeled Mr. Chamberlain in language that would not have been applied had it been applied by a rapt and ecstatic devotee of a fancy religion to his newest self-created prophet.

Do not be surprised at this sort of thing if you ever come to Canada. You will never quite understand the meaning of "intelligent interest" till you have roared this Dominion, and then your understanding will be so blinded with wonder that you need not be blamed if, on your first visit, you are unconvinced. Victoria itself does not impress you with being greatly interested in the fiscal question.

THE COLONIAL MAYFAIR.

I have an idea that Victoria—and particularly that Victoria which lives on its income—thinks an Imperialism that runs concurrently with so sordid a factor as trade is rather vulgar. For Victoria is somewhat in the clouds, the little Johnny Head-in-the-Air City of Canada, Ottawa fancies herself somewhat out of the common in social goods. Toronto, well dressed and pretty, opines, in the coarse but expressive language of New York, that she is no slouch. In Victoria, especially when she is in the costume of entertainment of the Right Sort of Person, is exclusiveness itself. Money cannot gain the entree, or ostentation charm a way, into the inner circles of its exclusive society. Not that Victoria is exclusive, in spite of the fact that it is a naval and military station—and there is no finer breeding-ground for snobbery than an admiral's garden parties—or that its exclusiveness is flaunted. Only you feel in Victoria you have got up against the finest colonial copy of Mayfair that exists within the bounds of the Empire.

THE REAL ATKINS.

First of all, Victoria has little or no twain and twice as conspicuous a section of the amateur system which so dominates the East, that is to say, the Canadian East. Victoria is slow—and stories in it. Its very trade is lifted above vulgar basse, and bears the impress of romance, for as in here too, eachs sail, to here come picturesque masts loaded with dust. Victoria is on speaking terms with the Orient, and Victorians planning a long vacation hesitating between Canada and Japan. This new, spacious question is the place which only a dirty Chinese quarter can justify—Esquimalt—with the newest on the "kwy"—is a tramway-car ride from the city, and at Esquimalt when did I meet, dressed in his nice red coat, and with a field service cap cocked rakishly over his right eye, but Atkins?

None of your Colonial Atkins either, but the real genuine article. In Toronto I met and Thomas H. Atkins, smoking a fifteen cent cigar. His red coat deceived me at first, but the softness of his "a's" brandished him Canadian. Here at the dock-stands, payed on high pursers and porters and from a regular crew loaded with dust. Victoria is on speaking terms with the Orient, and Victorians planning a long vacation hesitating between Canada and Japan. This new, spacious question is the place which only a dirty Chinese quarter can justify—Esquimalt—with the newest on the "kwy"—is a tramway-car ride from the city, and at Esquimalt when did I meet, dressed in his nice red coat, and with a field service cap cocked rakishly over his right eye, but Atkins?

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The Colonist.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1904.

PUBLISHED BY

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THE PROVINCIAL ESTIMATES.

The Estimates for the next fiscal year that were laid before the Legislature yesterday, complete the Government's financial programme, and upon examination will be found to carry out the pledges given by the Government and its supporters during the electoral campaign—that the Provincial finances should be restored to a sound condition.

For the first time for many years the Estimates do not disclose an anticipated deficit. On the contrary, they indicate that the next fiscal year will leave a surplus—modest, indeed, in its proportions, but still an actual surplus in place of the deficit which the taxpayers had almost come to regard as the inevitable concomitant of the financial administration of British Columbia.

The Revenue is estimated to reach \$2,522,076.66, against an estimate for the present year of \$2,193,476.66, or an increase of \$328,600. Of course this substantial increase is not entirely or, indeed, in great part derived from the natural growth in the various branches of revenue, but is mainly the result of the important changes made in the rate of some of the direct taxes under the provisions of the Assessment Act and the other financial measures that have been passed at the present session of the Legislature. Considerable as is this estimated increase in the Revenue, it might have been largely swollen had the Finance Minister been willing to let several important items of receipts stand at the figures at which they were placed in the Estimates for the current year. But a very conservative course has been followed in the preparation of the present Estimates, as will be seen by the analysis we make below, and something like \$140,000 is the aggregate reduction in a few of the leading sources of revenue. This method should make the situation safe and sound and give the possibility of a most favorable Budget being presented at the end of another twelve months.

A comparison of the Estimate of some of the principal items of Revenue with that made a year ago shows the following facts: The receipts from Land Sales are reduced from \$160,000 to \$80,000, a reduction fully justified by the actual receipts of several years. Free miners' certificates are expected to produce \$70,000 as compared with \$80,000, while it is anticipated that Licenses will yield only \$60,000 as compared with \$70,000, and Land Stamps \$12,000 instead of \$14,000. These items show, therefore, an aggregate decrease of about \$102,000. Besides this, two items that appeared in last year's Estimates are struck out altogether. These are Fisheries \$35,000, and Forestry Rentals, \$5,000. There will be a consensus of opinion that that is a proper course to pursue under the present situation in regard to these two items. We have, therefore, a total reduction in the estimated receipts from the various items we have mentioned of about \$142,000.

On the other hand there is a number of items of revenue from which very considerable increases in the receipts are expected. The principal among these are Land Revenue, with an increase of \$20,000; Real Property Tax, an increase of \$115,000 (from \$135,000 to \$250,000); Personal Property Tax, with \$115,000 (from \$55,000 to \$260,000); Wild Land Tax, from \$55,000 to \$100,000; Income Tax, from \$40,000 to \$100,000, and Chinese Restriction Act, Dominion Government Refund an increase of \$100,000 on last year's estimate of \$100,000. With several other minor items we have an aggregate increase of \$471,400 over last year's figures. Deducting the items on which decreases are anticipated, we find, therefore, that the net increase in revenue is estimated at about \$328,600.

It is, of course, difficult to make an estimate of the greater productiveness of many of these items caused by the increase in the rate of the tax. It is generally found that beyond a certain rate the productiveness of a tax is proportionately less than at the lower scale. But we are inclined to think that with efficiency in the manner in which the assessors and collectors do their duty, the estimates we have given will be fully realized in the collections, and in some instances exceeded. Subject to the reservation we have mentioned of the difficulty of estimating beforehand what the new basis of taxation will yield, we regard the figures given in the Estimates of the Revenue as prudent and conservative. Of course, the good or bad condition of trade, freedom from labor disputes and other contingencies may affect either adversely or favorably the revenue, but otherwise we look for the expectations of the Finance Minister to be fully justified by the results when the next fiscal year has closed.

Turning to the other side of the Account, we find the changes in many of the items of Expenditure not less important than those in the receipts. In the charge for the Public Debt we find an increase from \$521,829 to \$663,079, or \$147,150. This has been caused by the new loan for \$1,000,000 just negotiated. The year's interest on this will require \$50,000, and the first annual repayment of debentures \$160,000. In Civil Government Salaries there is a decrease of \$21,180, the amounts being \$251,620 against \$272,800 last year. Administration of Justice Salaries requires \$118,544, against \$129,456, a decrease of \$10,912. Legislation will cost

\$48,005, against \$30,855 last year, a decrease of \$34,860, accounted for in great measure because there was a General Election provided for in the Estimates for the current year. Public Institutions show an increase of \$17,634 (from \$136,766 to \$154,340) while Hospitals and Charities only require \$33,850 instead of \$324,800, a decrease of \$30,950. In Administration of Justice Salaries there is also a reduction of \$8,150, the Estimate being \$98,250 as compared with \$106,350 for the present year. It will also be a not unpleasant circumstance that there is a temporary check this year to the manner in which, almost by leaps and bounds, the appropriation for Education has grown during recent years. The sum asked for next year is \$444,815 against \$448,220, a saving of \$3,374. Transport and Revenue charges show no change. The important item for Public Works is placed at \$305,250, against the large amount (including Supplements) of \$747,458 last year. While we believe more efficient system of prosecuting public works will be attempted to be inaugurated by the Department, the reduction is, of course, chiefly caused by a limitation in the number and magnitude of works undertaken caused by the present financial exigencies. As an examination of the numerous items comprised in the Vote for Public Works shows that the retrenchments are spread very fairly over all the districts, there should be no grumbling or dissatisfaction felt either by the members of the Legislature or their constituents at the reduction in the amount available for public works. The past four years have witnessed expenditures far in excess of the financial ability of the Province, and which are the principal cause of the difficulties that have occurred. Both the Government and the people of British Columbia have had a sharp reminder that such a state of things could not continue and the lesson will now be driven home both by increased taxation and lessened expenditure. But it will not be without benefit and, indeed, direct advantage, since we may reasonably hope that we are now entering upon a period of saner popular ideas and sounder methods in our financial administration of British Columbia.

The Revenue is estimated to reach \$2,522,076.66, against an estimate for the present year of \$2,193,476.66, or an increase of \$328,600. Of course this substantial increase is not entirely or, indeed, in great part derived from the natural growth in the various branches of revenue, but is mainly the result of the important changes made in the rate of some of the direct taxes under the provisions of the Assessment Act and the other financial measures that have been passed at the present session of the Legislature. Considerable as is this estimated increase in the Revenue, it might have been largely swollen had the Finance Minister been willing to let several important items of receipts stand at the figures at which they were placed in the Estimates for the current year. But a very conservative course has been followed in the preparation of the present Estimates, as will be seen by the analysis we make below, and something like \$140,000 is the aggregate reduction in a few of the leading sources of revenue. This method should make the situation safe and sound and give the possibility of a most favorable Budget being presented at the end of another twelve months.

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CHARLES, FRASER, JR.

THE POULTRY SHOW.

Sir.—The third annual show of the reorganized Poultry and Pet Stock Association of this city, has come and gone, and their exhibition has been better than the preceding one, and this one has hardly left any room for improvement. There were over 100 entries, all truly magnificent specimens of their various classes. Mr. N. Collebeck, our judge, and Mr. Hines, the judge of the recent Seattle show, both California gentlemen, spoke of our show in the highest possible terms, claiming it as the best exhibition north of San Francisco, and no doubt many of the exhibitors will send birds to the next annual show in the Bay City, and doing a great deal of good in advertising our city and the Island generally. To gain the above results the officers and members of the Association (some of whom are paid) have worked like Trojans even into the wee small hours. The exhibition was held in a very commodious building, splendidly lighted both day and night, well ventilated, well advertised both daily papers and well illustrated posters, especially those on large posters, every street car. The exhibition was open for four days, and in the face of all this, the patronage of our citizens was so small that we did not take in sufficient money to pay our Judge. Why, Mr. Editor, at Salem, Oregon, a few weeks ago in a city not half our size at a show with only three hundred entries, the gate receipts were over \$400, and half the money taken in more than money we did in the four days. Of course, if our people do not want poultry exhibitions here we had better give them up and try and help out Vancouver or Nanaimo, where such things are appreciated. To say the least, this has been very discouraging to the association, and has very much dampened their ardor. Thanking your paper for its strenuous efforts to make our exhibition a success, I am

H. E. LEVY,
Prest. Victoria Poultry Ass'n.

THE IMMIGRATION INQUIRY.

Sir.—This evening's Times contains the following "scare" headings to their executive report of the legislative inquiry into the administration of the B. C. Immigration Act, 1893: "Improved Methods of Immigration," "Administration of Immigration Act," "The Advised Putting of

lection of Declaration Fees into the Hands of the Department."

I do not desire to take away from that worthy officer, Sup't Hussey, any credit he may be entitled to since he assumed the administration of the Act. Public institutions show an increase of \$17,634 (from \$136,766 to \$154,340) while Hospitals and Charities only require \$33,850 instead of \$324,800, a decrease of \$30,950. In Adminstration of Justice Salaries there is also a reduction of \$8,150, the Estimate being \$98,250 as compared with \$106,350 for the present year. It will also be a not unpleasant circumstance that there is a temporary check this year to the manner in which, almost by leaps and bounds, the appropriation for Education has grown during recent years. The sum asked for next year is \$444,815 against \$448,220, a saving of \$3,374. Transport and Revenue charges show no change. The important item for Public Works is placed at \$305,250, against the large amount (including Supplements) of \$747,458 last year. While we believe more efficient system of prosecuting public works will be attempted to be inaugurated by the Department, the reduction is, of course, chiefly caused by a limitation in the number and magnitude of works undertaken caused by the present financial exigencies. As an examination of the numerous items comprised in the Vote for Public Works shows that the retrenchments are spread very fairly over all the districts, there should be no grumbling or dissatisfaction felt either by the members of the Legislature or their constituents at the reduction in the amount available for public works. The past four years have witnessed expenditures far in excess of the financial ability of the Province, and which are the principal cause of the difficulties that have occurred. Both the Government and the people of British Columbia have had a sharp reminder that such a state of things could not continue and the lesson will now be driven home both by increased taxation and lessened expenditure. But it will not be without benefit and, indeed, direct advantage, since we may reasonably hope that we are now entering upon a period of saner popular ideas and sounder methods in our financial administration of British Columbia.

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A comparison of the Estimate of some of the principal items of Revenue with that made a year ago shows the following facts: The receipts from Land Sales are reduced from \$160,000 to \$80,000, a reduction fully justified by the actual receipts of several years. Free miners' certificates are expected to produce \$70,000 as compared with \$80,000, while it is anticipated that Licenses will yield only \$60,000 as compared with \$70,000, and Land Stamps \$12,000 instead of \$14,000. These items show, therefore, an aggregate decrease of about \$102,000. Besides this, two items that appeared in last year's Estimates are struck out altogether. These are Fisheries \$35,000, and Forestry Rentals, \$5,000. There will be a consensus of opinion that that is a proper course to pursue under the present situation in regard to these two items. We have, therefore, a total reduction in the estimated receipts from the various items we have mentioned of about \$142,000.

On the other hand there is a number of items of revenue from which very considerable increases in the receipts are expected. The principal among these are Land Revenue, with an increase of \$20,000; Real Property Tax, an increase of \$115,000 (from \$135,000 to \$250,000); Personal Property Tax, with \$115,000 (from \$55,000 to \$260,000); Wild Land Tax, from \$55,000 to \$100,000; Income Tax, from \$40,000 to \$100,000, and Chinese Restriction Act, Dominion Government Refund an increase of \$100,000 on last year's estimate of \$100,000. With several other minor items we have an aggregate increase of \$471,400 over last year's figures. Deducting the items on which decreases are anticipated, we find, therefore, that the net increase in revenue is estimated at about \$328,600.

It is, of course, difficult to make an estimate of the greater productiveness of many of these items caused by the increase in the rate of the tax. It is generally found that beyond a certain rate the productiveness of a tax is proportionately less than at the lower scale. But we are inclined to think that with efficiency in the manner in which the assessors and collectors do their duty, the estimates we have given will be fully realized in the collections, and in some instances exceeded. Subject to the reservation we have mentioned of the difficulty of estimating beforehand what the new basis of taxation will yield, we regard the figures given in the Estimates of the Revenue as prudent and conservative. Of course, the good or bad condition of trade, freedom from labor disputes and other contingencies may affect either adversely or favorably the revenue, but otherwise we look for the expectations of the Finance Minister to be fully justified by the results when the next fiscal year has closed.

CHARLES, FRASER, JR.

THE POULTRY SHOW.

Sir.—The third annual show of the reorganized Poultry and Pet Stock Association of this city, has come and gone, and their exhibition has been better than the preceding one, and this one has hardly left any room for improvement. There were over 100 entries, all truly magnificent specimens of their various classes. Mr. N. Collebeck, our judge, and Mr. Hines, the judge of the recent Seattle show, both California gentlemen, spoke of our show in the highest possible terms, claiming it as the best exhibition north of San Francisco, and no doubt many of the exhibitors will send birds to the next annual show in the Bay City, and doing a great deal of good in advertising our city and the Island generally. To gain the above results the officers and members of the Association (some of whom are paid) have worked like Trojans even into the wee small hours. The exhibition was held in a very commodious building, splendidly lighted both day and night, well ventilated, well advertised both daily papers and well illustrated posters, especially those on large posters, every street car. The exhibition was open for four days, and in the face of all this, the patronage of our citizens was so small that we did not take in sufficient money to pay our Judge. Why, Mr. Editor, at Salem, Oregon, a few weeks ago in a city not half our size at a show with only three hundred entries, the gate receipts were over \$400, and half the money taken in more than money we did in the four days. Of course, if our people do not want poultry exhibitions here we had better give them up and try and help out Vancouver or Nanaimo, where such things are appreciated. To say the least, this has been very discouraging to the association, and has very much dampened their ardor. Thanking your paper for its strenuous efforts to make our exhibition a success, I am

H. E. LEVY,
Prest. Victoria Poultry Ass'n.

THE IMMIGRATION INQUIRY.

Sir.—This evening's Times contains the following "scare" headings to their executive report of the legislative inquiry into the administration of the B. C. Immigration Act, 1893: "Improved Methods of Immigration," "Administration of Immigration Act," "The Advised Putting of

them into the Hands of the Department."

I do not desire to take away from that worthy officer, Sup't Hussey, any credit he may be entitled to since he assumed the administration of the Act. Public institutions show an increase of \$17,634 (from \$136,766 to \$154,340) while Hospitals and Charities only require \$33,850 instead of \$324,800, a decrease of \$30,950. In Adminstration of Justice Salaries there is also a reduction of \$8,150, the Estimate being \$98,250 as compared with \$106,350 for the present year. It will also be a not unpleasant circumstance that there is a temporary check this year to the manner in which, almost by leaps and bounds, the appropriation for Education has grown during recent years. The sum asked for next year is \$444,815 against \$448,220, a saving of \$3,374. Transport and Revenue charges show no change. The important item for Public Works is placed at \$305,250, against the large amount (including Supplements) of \$747,458 last year. While we believe more efficient system of prosecuting public works will be attempted to be inaugurated by the Department, the reduction is, of course, chiefly caused by a limitation in the number and magnitude of works undertaken caused by the present financial exigencies. As an examination of the numerous items comprised in the Vote for Public Works shows that the retrenchments are spread very fairly over all the districts, there should be no grumbling or dissatisfaction felt either by the members of the Legislature or their constituents at the reduction in the amount available for public works. The past four years have witnessed expenditures far in excess of the financial ability of the Province, and which are the principal cause of the difficulties that have occurred. Both the Government and the people of British Columbia have had a sharp reminder that such a state of things could not continue and the lesson will now be driven home both by increased taxation and lessened expenditure. But it will not be without benefit and, indeed, direct advantage, since we may reasonably hope that we are now entering upon a period of saner popular ideas and sounder methods in our financial administration of British Columbia.

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A new line just opened. Double and Single Straps in Horsehide, Porpoise, Shellfish, Barbers' Canvas, and Roller Traveling Straps, 50c. to \$2.00 each, at

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Local News.

An Explanation.—In an interview published on Sunday with Mr. J. H. Brownlee, respecting the Mount Sicker case, he will be tried this evening at the Centennial Methodist church, Gorge road. Last Tuesday a special practice was held and everything points to a very successful performance next month. Due notice of the exact date of the concert may be expected very shortly.

Tuesday Club.—The president wishes to notify the members of the Tuesday Club that the meeting called for January 19th has been postponed until the 26th inst.

Rifle Association.—All members of the Fifth C. A. Rifle Association are requested to attend the annual general meeting to be held in the (Drill hall) this evening.

Divers' Theory.—W. Nichols and H. Cook, both well-known divers of Esquimalt, state that if the Clallam can be located, they will undertake to go down and investigate the wreck.

Tyee Smelter.—The Tyee smelter at Ladysmith "blew in" again yesterday, and a long run is anticipated as a good quantity of ore is on hand and future supplies guaranteed.

St. John's Social.—The usual fortnightly session in St. John's school room, Herold street, will take place on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 8 p.m., weather permitting. The programme is under the management of the Ladies' Guild. All members of the congregation are invited to attend.

Sad News.—Mr. Wm. M. Wilson, of the Colonist staff, yesterday afternoon received the sad intelligence of the sudden death of his youngest sister of heart failure at Winnipeg, Manitoba. She leaves two daughters to mourn her loss, her husband, Jas. R. McDowell, having preceded her death by a little over three years.

Service of Music.—In St. Barnabas' church on Thursday next at 8 p.m., there will be a service of music given by the choir assisted by vocal talent. An address will be given by Ven. Archdeacon Servien. An offertory will be taken up in aid of the church funds. It is hoped that many will be present at this Epiphany musical festival.

Cold in the North.—Recent arrivals from the Northern coast say that bitterly cold weather is being experienced. A few of the members of the crew of the steamer Amherst were frost-bitten while attending to their duties on deck. A. McDonald and his fingers and ears frozen and William Lewis and others of the company suffered somewhat similarly.

Birthday Party.—This evening, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Methodist church ladies' Auxiliary a birthday party will be given. The following will take part in the programme: Miss Alice D. Morrison, Miss Deville, Miss F. Spencer, Miss Underhill, Mrs. D. Lamont, Miss Ethel Green and Mrs. D. Foe. The Parfitt orchestra will be in attendance.

To Fight Consumption.—An important conference is to be held in the city hall tomorrow evening for the purpose of forming an association for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. Dr. Tugan, provincial medical health officer, will be on the mainland arranging for the representation of this meeting of the different cities of importance there. Delegates from all parts of the province are expected to be in attendance. The movement is a most important one and should receive the support of all citizens.

Full Court.—In the full court yesterday morning which was presided over by the Chief Justice and Drake and Martin, JJ., the case of McClelland vs. Winnipeg Mines Co., Ltd., was heard. The application by the Bank of Montreal for leave to appeal from the judgment of His Honor Judge Penny, directing the sale of certain ore, was granted and the sale stayed until the appeal is heard or for order of the court; leave to parties to apply to a judge of this court in chambers, J. H. Lawson, Jr., for the Bank of Montreal.

A. E. BELFRY, Mgr.

TOBACCONISTS

Information Bureau

Phone 12 Box 108

NEW WESTMINSTER

WANTS BIG FAIR

Putting up a Strong Fight for

The Dominion Exhibition

of 1905.

That Victoria will have to "get a move on" if she wishes to have a chance to secure the Dominion exhibition of 1905 is abundantly clear from the statements appearing in the mainland papers. The New Westminster Columbia of Saturday says:

"Advise from the East bring the news of the application at Ottawa by Mr. Angus Morrison, M. P., for a grant for the Dominion exhibition of 1905 to be given to British Columbia. Naturally the reader will immediately think of New Westminster as the most likely place for the big fair to be held. Here it is the custom to hold yearly the best provincial agricultural exhibition west of Toronto and this coming spring a competition is to be established with the Fat Stock and Stallion Show in March, of which class of exhibition only three others are held in Canada."

"New Westminster already has the 'go' in the competition for a coming exhibition and though the present fair buildings will not be nearly large enough, still they will be a very substantial start and there is plenty of room in Queen's park to put up ample accommodation for the indoor exhibits as well as stable room for the animals, Victoria is across the water and therefore out of the question, though she will likely make a bid for it. At first thought Vancouver may think herself entitled to it, but the even-minded people in that city will no doubt see at once the absurdity of such a proposal and may have to suggest altogether new buildings for the exhibition. Moreover where Westminster will benefit a dollar by the proposed fair the Terminal city will come off equally as well, in the trade that will be drawn to the town both to the business houses and the hotels."

Back from Oregon.—R. M. Palmer, provincial commissioner of freight, has returned from Portland, where, with Messrs. Maxwell Smith, Inspector of fruits; J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, and J. L. Pridham, Pooley and T. W. Stirling, of Kelowna, he was attending the annual convention of fruit growers in the Pacific Northwest. This gathering includes the growing of British Columbia and the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Mr. Palmer remarked that it was rather a feather in British Columbia's cap to see how well this province compared with other places in advanced ideas on encouraging and protecting the fruit industry, and that while this province can learn lessons from others, she is also leading in many respects where others are now copying her example."

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Milk Inspector Submits Report

Tells of the Work Done By Him
During the Year Just
Ended.

Says the General Condition of
the Dairies Is Exception-
ally Good.

S. F. Tolmie, V. S., city milk inspector, has forwarded the following interesting report to the city council:

Victoria, B. C., January 4th, 1903.

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, Victoria, B. C.

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to submit a report of inspections made by me during the year ending December 31st, 1903:

There are 70 milk vendors supplying the city with their milk from about 900 cows, of which about 200 are kept within the city limits and 700 without.

I have from time to time collected 213 samples in various parts of the city, which I have tested with the Babcock machine. They have averaged about 3.47 per cent of butter fat. I have also tested a number of other samples brought to me by citizens, and am making regular inspections of the dairy premises with the Babcock, and am using the same methods of milking and water supply, and find the general condition to be fairly good, whilst in a few instances the dairies and accessories are in an exceptionally good condition.

Appended will be found a list of samples of milk tested during December last with the names of the vendors. I would respectfully suggest to this and future tests made to be published in the papers as directed in By-Law No. 349.

You will notice that five of the samples are low in butter fat, viz: 2.8, 2.6, 2.4, 2.7, 2.8. On further examination being made of these they were found to be of very poor quality, and warrant the suspicion of containing added water.

I have given the vendors from whom they were obtained warning in writing, and trust a recurrence of such conditions will not occur to distract them for prosecution.

I would beg to suggest that a standard of butter fat and non-fat milk solids be adopted by the city, and the present by-law amended accordingly, as it would greatly facilitate my work.

S. F. TOLMIE, V. S.,
Milk Inspector.

MILK INSPECTION.

December 1st to 31st, 1903:

Number of samples tested and percentage of butter fat:

H.H. & Grant, 4.2, 4, 3.6, 3.6.

Davidson's, 2.8, 3.2, 3.8.

T. Alexander, 3.2, 2.6, 3.

J. Irving, 3.4.

Robert Holmes, 3.4.

Deans Bros., 4.

S. Huson, 4.2, 4.8.

Mrs. McLean, 4.6.

W. Mercer, 4.2.

Bishop's, Clark, 3.6, 3.4, 3.8.

Mrs. McCrae, 3.2, 3.4, 3.4.

S. Johnson, 3.2, 3.4, 3.4.

S. Johnson, 3.2, 3.4.

W. Sinclair, 3.4.

W. Richmond, 4.

A. G. Tait, 4.2, 3.6.

J. Nichol, 3.

McDonald & Son, 3.2, 3.2.

C. E. & Son, 4.

Wm. Holmes, 3.4.

G. McLean, 3.6.

Smith Bros., 2.7, 2.8.

G. Rogers, 3., 3.8.

W. J. Clark, 3.2, 3.8.

H. Conn, 3.4.

Watson, Clark, 3.6.

J. B. White, 5.

Edward, Gair, 4.4.

Edgar, Gair, 4.4.

Geo. Skinner, 3.2.

Joshua, Bull, 4.2.

J. Richards, 4.2.

Mano Miller, 4.2.

S. F. TOLMIE, V. S.

THE VENTILATION OF FARM
BUILDINGS.

At the recent Ontario and Maritime winter fairs, Mr. A. P. Ketchen, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, gave some valuable information on the subject of ventilation, and his remarks are worthy of careful study by every farmer. He said in effect: No one attempts to deny the importance of ventilation. The removal of foul gases and a constant supply of fresh air, is just as necessary to the thrif of cattle as food; and yet, the best means of bringing this about remains, to a great extent, an unsolved problem. I do not think I have yet seen an ideal system of ventilation for farm buildings. The requirements of a good system of ventilation are: (1) A constant change of air in the stable; (2) The introduction and distribution of fresh air without drafts; (3) The introduction of the fresh air at the window near the heads of the cattle in such a manner that they may breathe it before it is diluted with foul gases; (4) The removal of foul air without condensation and consequent dripping.

There is a striking similarity in many respects between a stable and a furnace. The necessity for drafts in a furnace arises from the fact that in the process of combustion oxygen is being continuously used up, and carbon, and other gases given off. Heat, of course, is produced, so that the gases given off in the process of combustion are warmer than the elements entering into it, and they rise in obedience to the surrounding air. When this temperature is reached, they tend to diffuse and mix

with the atmosphere. So it is in the stable.

A Ventilation System.

To provide for the fresh air inlet, the floor of the feeding alley is elevated 12 inches above the level of the stalls. The inlet may consist of a 10-inch tile, or wooden box, about 10 inches square, running under the floor, the whole length of the feeding alley. This will admit enough fresh air for fifteen cattle; if more are to be supplied, a conduit placed on each side of the feeding alley will be generally sufficient. The main inlet is tapped opposite each pair of cattle by the distributing pipes. These lead into the mangers, and are placed close against the parting blocks, their open ends being prevented from plugging with dirt by a metal cap or some other device. The foul air is exhausted by means of ventilating shafts, leading from the ceiling of the stable out through the roof. Most farmers now run the earline post straight from the floor to the surface. Beside these posts is a very convenient place for the ventilating flues, they are out of the way, and they are not so readily chilled as when placed against the sides of the barn. Excessive use of these posts, however, will only reduce the convection current, but condenses moisture, causing it to drip. These foul air outlets should be of good size, and should extend well up beyond the ridge of the barn. If they are not carried far enough above the roof, the current will often be in the wrong direction and instead of acting as outlets, the wind will sometimes force the strong draft of cold air down the back of the stable, just as a chimney that is too short will sometimes cause a stove to smoke.

It will be seen by this method, the fresh air is admitted, as in the furnace, below the heating area; it is distributed evenly and without drafts; it is liberated at the heads of the cattle, giving them a chance to use it before it becomes diluted with the poisonous gases of the stable; as it is heated by the body of the animals, convection currents are set up towards the ceiling, and out through the foul air shafts. This system is automatic in its action; the more stock in the stable, the stronger the convection current, and the more fresh air introduced.

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stable.

A Ventilation System.

To provide for the fresh air inlet, the floor of the feeding alley is elevated 12 inches above the level of the stalls. The inlet may consist of a 10-inch tile, or wooden box, about 10 inches square, running under the floor, the whole length of the feeding alley. This will admit enough fresh air for fifteen cattle; if more are to be supplied, a conduit placed on each side of the feeding alley will be generally sufficient. The main inlet is tapped opposite each pair of cattle by the distributing pipes. These lead into the mangers, and are placed close against the parting blocks, their open ends being prevented from plugging with dirt by a metal cap or some other device. The foul air is exhausted by means of ventilating shafts, leading from the ceiling of the stable out through the roof. Most farmers now run the earline post straight from the floor to the surface. Beside these posts is a very convenient place for the ventilating flues, they are out of the way, and they are not so readily chilled as when placed against the sides of the barn. Excessive use of these posts, however, will only reduce the convection current, but condenses moisture, causing it to drip. These foul air outlets should be of good size, and should extend well up beyond the ridge of the barn. If they are not carried far enough above the roof, the current will often be in the wrong direction and instead of acting as outlets, the wind will sometimes force the strong draft of cold air down the back of the stable, just as a chimney that is too short will sometimes cause a stove to smoke.

It will be seen by this method, the fresh air is admitted, as in the furnace, below the heating area; it is distributed evenly and without drafts; it is liberated at the heads of the cattle, giving them a chance to use it before it becomes diluted with the poisonous gases of the stable; as it is heated by the body of the animals, convection currents are set up towards the ceiling, and out through the foul air shafts. This system is automatic in its action; the more stock in the stable, the stronger the convection current, and the more fresh air introduced.

I have given the vendors from whom they were obtained warning in writing, and trust a recurrence of such conditions will not occur to distract them for prosecution.

I would beg to suggest that a standard of butter fat and non-fat milk solids be adopted by the city, and the present by-law amended accordingly, as it would greatly facilitate my work.

S. F. TOLMIE, V. S.,
Milk Inspector.

MILK INSPECTION.

December 1st to 31st, 1903:

Number of samples tested and percentage of butter fat:

H.H. & Grant, 4.2, 4, 3.6, 3.6.

Davidson's, 2.8, 3.2, 3.8.

T. Alexander, 3.2, 2.6, 3.

J. Irving, 3.4.

Robert Holmes, 3.4.

Deans Bros., 4.

S. Huson, 4.2, 4.8.

Mrs. McLean, 4.6.

W. Mercer, 4.2.

Bishop's, Clark, 3.6, 3.4, 3.8.

Mrs. McCrae, 3.2, 3.4, 3.4.

S. Johnson, 3.2, 3.4, 3.4.

S. Johnson, 3.2, 3.4.

W. Sinclair, 3.4.

W. Richmond, 4.

A. G. Tait, 4.2, 3.6.

J. Nichol, 3.

McDonald & Son, 3.2, 3.2.

C. E. & Son, 4.



you have tried our groceries you will not require to be told that they are the best the market can furnish. If you have never favored us with your custom, a single trial will convince you that our goods are as we represent them, and that our

PRICES ARE RIGHT!

Best Canadian Hams, sugar cured.....20c. per lb
Best Canadian Bacon, sugar cured.....20c. per lb
Pic Nic Hams.....12½c. per lb
Roll Bacon.....15c. per lb

MOWAT & WALLACE,
Leading Grocers Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts

Proceedings in The will Case

Mr. Duff Flashes Cross-Examination of the Defendant Yesterday.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper Begins Much Argument Between Counsel.

The Supreme court case Hopper vs. Dunsmuir was resumed yesterday morning, the defendant still on the stand. This week will probably see the finish of this now famous trial as the evidence is practically all in.

L. P. Duff, K. C., continued the cross-examination.

Witness met Mr. Andrew Thorne, the San Francisco lawyer, when the suit was first started. Witness first heard of the institution of the suit from H. D. Macleod, K. C., who called at witness' house to tell him, after witness returned from his coronation visit to the old country.

L. P. Duff, K. C., asked witness a question regarding consulting Wilson & Wilson, and afterwards going to Mr. Thorne. The question being inferential, E. P. Davis, K. C., objected.

His Lordship ruled the question out of order.

A question was asked in another way, to which witness said Wilson & Wilson were consulted and said they could not act for witness on account of having to act for Mrs. A. Dunsmuir, but recommended Mr. Thorne. Witness saw Mr. Thorne then, but had not seen him since.

Witness could not recall how long after he returned from the old country he had resigned the Premiership. Did not —member Wilson & Wilson ever during the negotiations, during the session, talk with Mr. Alexander Dunsmuir? Witness had no thoughts in his own mind that there was a possibility of Mrs. Alexander Dunsmuir contesting the will. The matter was never suggested. One of witness' daughters once stayed over night at New York with Mr. Hopper.

L. P. Duff, K. C., asked witness to repeat to him what he had told E. P. Davis, K. C., had happened between himself and his brother at the time of the marriage.

L. P. Duff, K. C., objected, saying the question was ambiguous.

His Lordship ruled the question in order.

Witness' discovery evidence was read respecting his conversations with Alex concerning the will in December, 1899. Witness did not agree with Mr. Lowe's evidence regarding the signing of the will. Witness thought it was signed in the summer. In spite of the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Agnew and Mr. Taylor, witness still thought it was signed before dinner.

This closed Mr. Duff's cross-examination. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C., then started to cross-examine. Witness said he knew James Harvey, he was witness' nephew. Witness or his brother never engaged Harvey to report about oil in California. Witness did not know Alex and James Harvey crossed the Atlantic together, that they were at Glasgow. Did not know Alex assumed Harvey a position in the San Francisco concern. From conversations witness had with Alex he knew Harvey would not be employed at San Francisco. Could not absolutely swear that Alex did not promise Harvey a position at San Francisco. Witness did not prevent his brother from employing Harvey and never spoke to his brother about the matter.

Sir Charles asked questions concerning private relations of the Dunsmuir family.

L. P. Duff, K. C., objected, saying the question was ambiguous.

Witness said the reason he had not visited her was because he had been told that if he visited his mother the door would be shut in his face.

Witness did refuse to assume the liability in the suit started vs. Dunsmuir after the agreement was signed. Witness could have settled it for \$1,300, but when it was presented to him as \$19,000 he refused.

Witness had contested his mother's claim with reference to the Colonist shares. Had also contested the agree-

CONSUMPTION NOT HEREDITARY

How It is Contracted and How Best Cured in a Short Time.

Consumption was formerly believed by some to be due to poverty of the blood. By others it was supposed to be hereditary. Both these beliefs are incorrect.

If the disease passes through several members of the same family it is because the germs get into the clothes, bedding, furniture and carpets that are in general use.

These germs find their way into the air, are inhaled, lodge themselves securely in the throat and lungs where they rapidly develop and increase, and soon claim another victim.

The only remedy that has ever cured a genuine case of consumption is Catarrozone. Its germ killing vapor is inhaled into every air cell and air passage of the head, throat and lungs, and creates a healthy condition of these organs in which disease germs cannot live.

It is impossible for Consumption to make headway if the soothing antiseptic vapor of Catarrozone is inhaled a few times daily into the lungs. The cause of the disease (germ life) is at once removed, the inflamed mucous surfaces are healed and a lasting cure effected.

The complete Catarrozone outfit contains two sets of treatment cost only \$100. It is convenient and very pleasant to use, and a perfect boon to consumptives and their surrounding friends. You can't afford to miss the benefit of Catarrozone and should order it mail. Sold by all druggists & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

you have tried our groceries you will not require to be told that they are the best the market can furnish. If you have never favored us with your custom, a single trial will convince you that our goods are as we represent them, and that our

officer also looked after the departure of these Japs, seeing that they did so.

The register was produced and showed the destination of these men, and it for any reason they had not departed it was removed from the bank.

Witness was handed letter sent to him by interpreter, solicitor dated December, 1903. He said it had been read to him by Mr. Pooley for reply. Sir Charles placed it in evidence.

Witness said he had never given interpreter a written account of his management from 1889 to 1899. Further evidence was sought on these lines.

E. P. Davis, K. C., took serious exception that the questions were irrelevant and felt outside of the scope of the matter, of the cross-examination as allowed by his lordship.

Sir Charles said he was all to prove the matter of undue influence, and that he claimed, was certainly relevant.

His lordship said it might be relevant in the forthcoming trial, but in this he sustained Mr. Davis' objection.

The court then adjourned to 10:30 this morning.

Liberal-Conservative Convention At Victoria on the First day of February 1904.

The convention of the Liberal-Conservative Union of British Columbia will be held in Victoria, on Monday, the First of February, 1904.

All Liberal-Conservatives will be welcome. The right to vote is confined to delegates chosen by Provincial Legislatures to which each separate constituency may be entitled, such delegates to be elected by the Liberal-Conservative Association of the electoral district or riding. Proxies can only be used by members of the Union.

Business—General, election of officers and such other matters as may be brought forward.

J. R. SEYMOUR,
Chairman of Executive.

The Place For

Wood! Wood! Wood!

We are leaders in the wood business. Close attention to business has built up our trade. We have large quantities of wood on hand at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cord. Also wood delivered cut in any length required.

BURT BROS.

Phone 818 or 941.

Immigration Investigation

Some Interesting Testimony Is Submitted at Yesterday's Sitting.

Supt. Hussey Relates in Detail The Method of The Department.

The select committee of the legislature inquiring into the working of the Immigration Act yesterday heard from Mr. Frank J. Clarke, who was a justice of the peace.

Clarke said he was a justice of the peace and took declarations of persons as to their purpose of coming to the United States.

His lordship upheld Mr. Davis' objection, saying that Sir Charles was not entitled to enter into the matter of accounts, but must confine himself to the matter of the half profits with Mrs. A. Dunsmuir. He said he objected on the ground that it wasn't related to the issue—the validity or invalidity of Alexander Dunsmuir's will.

Sir Charles contended that he had a conclusive right to press these questions, particularly as they bore on the validity of the witness.

His lordship ruled that counsel must confine his cross-examination to the subject at issue.

Witness always understood Mr. Alex (Dunsmuir) intended marrying Mrs. Wallace, otherwise he should not have allowed his family to visit them.

Witness was asked if he had any affidavits. The Japanese interpreter said he showed Japanese the form in the act, and it was signed by the interpreter.

Witness never met a Japanese who refused to take the declaration.

There was some hesitation in one of the Japanese who refused to take the declaration.

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Cheap Acreage Property For Sale

Almost adjoining the city limits and within easy reach of the car. This property in blocks of one to four acres of good garden land, for sale at very low figures on the installment plan and being just outside the city limits, the taxes are very low.

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

Excelsior Poultry Meal

Feed warm in the morning. A great egg producer and fatterer.
The Sylvester Feed 60., 87-89 YATES STREET.
Tel. 413.

Provincial Legislature

(Continued From Page One.)

amendment had meanwhile been type-written, and the appearance of those copies appeased the rising wrath of the opposition.

Mr. Drury recapitulated at great length the opposition version of the Fannie Loring bill. He charged the government with unfair play, and of having defeated the will of the electors of Fernie in that election. He thought that if the government's majority been larger the hon. member for Fernie would not have been assisted, as Mr. Drury alleged he was, by the government.

The amendment proposing the addition of certain words to section 302 was then put to the committee.

Mr. Wells spoke at some length on the representation of Fernie. He had, he said, a particular interest in that constituency. He then went on to review the history of the Conservative party since the formation of the Dominion of Canada. The name Liberal had been invented, he declared, to kill the spirit raised by the Tories (Lion). The Liberal party now controlled the Dominion and also this province (Lion). He then criticized the government's policy respecting the Fernie question.

The amendment was again put, and lost, 14 to 22.

Section 302 then passed unamended. The committee then passed to the laid-over clause. The section (302) over which so much discussion arose, is as follows:

The following acts are hereby repealed, namely:—Chapter 6 of the revised statutes, 1877; chapters 18, 19 and 38 of the statutes of 1880; chapter 25 of the statutes of 1890; chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1900; chapters 21 and 22 of the Statutes of 1901; and chapter 21 of the Statutes of 1902.

Mr. Haworthenwhite speaking to Mr. Parker Williams' amendment, dealing with candidates deposit, said he felt the government had no desire to throttle speech in this country. No other province in the Dominion exacted such a deposit. Unless the deposit were lowered considerably, labor, socialist and other parties' candidates must suffer considerably. He hoped Mr. William's amendment would carry.

Hon. Mr. Wilson said the government had no desire to press this bill for passage until Mr. Williams had had time to give due notice of his amendment. This was acceptable to the hon. member for Newcastle.

The committee then went on with the other clauses. Mr. Bowser moved to make the returns of polling the same in city and country, striking out section 102 and substituting a section to the effect mentioned.

Mr. Brown (Greenwood) objected because in many constituencies the mines and smelter men preferred to vote at the day's work—between 6 and 7:30 p.m.

Mr. Stuart Henderson (Yale) and Mr. Oliver took the same view for similar reasons.

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes entirely agreed with Mr. Bowser, and pointed out the effect upon city votes of the early returns from the country; he had experienced it himself. The Elections Act, 1902, section 8 provides that election day shall be a public holiday, besides which the employer is compelled to grant four hours to each employee to vote. He hoped the Attorney-General would adopt this amendment.

Mr. Davidson (Independent Labor, Sloan) favored city and country polling hours being the same.

Mr. McViven spoke against the amendment, as he thought it would work a hardship in cities, where a heavy vote is always polled between 6 and 7:30 o'clock p.m.

Mr. Bowser, in replying to the objections said he did not hope to meet all the requirements of city and country. The experience in Vancouver was that 7 o'clock was ample time for the labor men to vote. Most of the workmen stopped at 5 o'clock, and as the member for Alberni had legalized free bunks on election day there would be no trouble at all in getting the workmen voters to the polls.

Mr. Oliver protested against the amendment and against the insinuation that country electors were more susceptible to monetary persuasion than those of the city.

The Premier quoted Mr. Joseph Martin, when Attorney-General, who said when the time of closing the polls was

Dr. Young invited Mr. Oliver to suggest to whom they should apply for a recount if not to the government agent. Mr. Oliver admitted the force of the point, but contended that the electors could not be out of the frying pan into the fire.

Hon. Mr. Wilson said Mr. Oliver did not know what he was talking about or was not serious in his remarks. Mr. Wilson failed to see how any better machinery for obtaining a recount than that suggested.

Mr. Oliver continued his contention as to the partisan character of the government agents. The man would be better dealt with, referred to two or three justices of the peace.

Dr. Young said this was out of the frying pan into the fire. The government agents in the North enjoyed the confidence of the people. As for Mr. Oliver's suggestion of extension of time, under favorable condition three weeks was the best time, and in winter, fall and spring from six to eight weeks.

Hon. Mr. Wilson thought that had as he was to ask such an offender to prison for two years should not be trusted to decide whether a ballot had been properly marked or not. It was a gratuitous insult to a body of honorable officers. There was an appeal from the government agents as stipendiary magistrates. There could be appeal also from his decision in regard to the ballots.

The remaining clauses having been dealt with, the committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendment. The report will be considered at the next sitting of the House.

MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR.

The Hon. Mr. Tatlow presented to the Speaker a message from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, which read as follows:

Henri G. Joly De Lotbiniere, Lieutenant-Governor.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia transmits herewith:

Estimates of sums required for the service of the province for the financial year ending 30th June, 1905.

Supplementary estimates of expenditure (No. 2) for the financial year ending 30th June, 1904; and

Schedule A, unprovided items of expenditure for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1903, and recommends the same to the legislative assembly.

Government House, 18th January, 1904.

Ordered that the said message be referred to the committee of supply.

CONTRACTS OF INSURANCE.

Hon. Mr. Wilson moved the second reading of the bill respecting certain contracts of insurance. Bill read a second time, to be considered next sitting of the House.

COAL MINES ACT.

The Premier moved the second reading of the Coal Mines Regulations Act, and pointed out that the object was to exclude Chinese from working underground in coal mines. There were none working in coal capacity in the Kootenays, but there were some in the Vancouver Island mines. Formerly it had been found beyond the power of the legislature to pass a restrictive act, but the minister had subsequently arranged in a manner that gave power. The hon. member for Alberni when financial secretary, had drafted a measure which had come very close to the object in view. The present bill was, it was thought, free from all defects such as would prevent it being acceptable to the superior powers.

Mr. McInnes congratulated the government on bringing in this measure.

The bill was read a second time and will be considered next sitting of the House.

SANITARY DRAINAGE COS.

Hon. Mr. Wilson moved the second reading of the Sanitary Drainage Companies Act, explaining that it was introduced to meet the requirement of incorporated municipalities by enabling companies to take up the drainage franchise under the Companies' Act. Communities which did not want to incorporate could thus form a company amongst themselves, and take up this important matter of public health. The bill was read a second time. To be considered next sitting of the House.

STEAM BOILERS INSPECTION.

Mr. Haworthenwhite moved the second reading of the Act to further amend the Steam Boiler Inspection Act, 1901, and explained that the previous acts had failed to give justice to the engineers working in the provinces. Engineers who had been working on engines for 12 or 15 years hardly ever without accident, should not be compelled to undergo a literary examination from experts who might disqualify them on theoretical grounds. Those engineers had not the opportunity to obtain technical education such as is available in the East and Europe. Those former displaced disabilities can be removed, practically compelling them to remain with those engineers who had been working on engines for 12 or 15 years without undergoing a difficult and theoretical examination.

Mr. Wells (Columbia) had so much confidence in the judgment of the chief provincial boiler inspector, that he felt inclined to support this bill. He would wait until the bill reached committee.

Mr. McViven spoke in a similar strain.

Mr. Drury pointed out that section 140 as it stood was entirely inoperative as it regarded the northern districts of the province and moved in amendment that where county court judge is mentioned in Athlin district the government agent at Athlin should be held to be referred to, and for Athlin district the government agent at Port Simpson. Dr. Young explained that it would take three weeks to bring the county court judge from Vancouver where he resided to Athlin and back again.

Mr. Bowser also spoke in a similar strain.

Mr. Drury pointed out that section 140 as it stood was entirely inoperative as it regarded the northern districts of the province and moved in amendment that where county court judge is mentioned in Athlin district the government agent at Athlin should be held to be referred to, and for Athlin district the government agent at Port Simpson. Dr. Young explained that it would take three weeks to bring the county court judge from Vancouver where he resided to Athlin and back again.

The section passed as it stands in the Act.

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Mr. Drury objected, because the government agent was much more likely to be a political partisan than the county court judge.

Mr. Drury said the present provincial election ballots had once been in use for Dominion elections and the Dominion had discarded them after experience.

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